

The Norfolk News

Oysters and prairie chickens are now permitted at the first table.

A young lady of Norfolk says that her engagement ring is one continuous round of pleasure.

This year's cotton crop is estimated at 11,200,000 bales against 12,000,000 last year. The loss is occasioned by the Texas floods.

Will the proposed investigation of trusts by the democracy begin with the silver trust, which continues to "look after" Mr. Bryan?

How about the new wall-paper trust just organized in London for \$15,000,000? Is this due to the fostering influence of the Dingley tariff?

The Cubans have proved their right to become American citizens by their lusty kicks and growls at everything which has been done for them.

Hon. James Hamilton Lewis of Washington is a declared candidate for the empty honor of the second place on the ticket with Bryan next year.

A serious question for democrats to consider is whether suicide is a sin in politics. If not, of course they have the right to keep silver to the fore.

The Memphis Scimitar says that poor old Watterson is being kicked and cuffed by all parties and factions in Kentucky, and he has to grin and pretend that he likes it.

Now that Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Croker are agreed, the spirits of the true believers have been revived, for has not the prophecy of the lion and the lamb been realized?

The Gobble, Gobble in Kentucky and the Croke (r), Croke (r) in New York, give the impression that the Three Ring Democratic Aggregation has a menagerie on its hands.

The tin plate trust has put up prices so high that independent companies with abundant capitals have been formed and will compete with them for trade at lower prices. Greed always defeats itself sooner or later.

Nothing is more eloquent than facts, says Dun's Review. Actual payments through the principal clearing houses for last week were 23 per cent. greater than a year ago and 22 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week of 1892.

One of the greatest surprises in the Kentucky campaign is the nomination of a full state ticket by the prohibitionists. It was not supposed that that number of cold water people could be found within the limits of the state.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad recently ordered 2,000 freight cars for use in carrying its fall business. This is said to be the largest single order for cars ever given and shows that the road anticipates an immense traffic over its lines this season.

J. Sterling Morton, the sage of Nebraska City, says that combined capital has driven out "the man with the hoe." It is wondered if the ex-secretary of agriculture believes the man who sits on a two-horse cultivator and hoes two rows of corn at a time has had anything to do along this line?

Now General Miles has incurred the displeasure of the yellow newspapers by commending the general management of affairs in the Philippines by General Otis. As a matter of cold fact the only great military lights of the country are a few correspondents who know everything and an equal number of editors who couldn't tell a "column left" from a "four's right."

Hon. Geo. D. Meiklejohn, assistant secretary of war, has left Washington for Nebraska. He will go to Fallerton in time to be present at the reception to company B, First Nebraska, which takes place tomorrow. Next week he will be in Lincoln, and on the 14th will make an address at the reception to be tendered the returned soldiers by citizens of the state. Mr. Meiklejohn will devote the rest of the time he is in Nebraska to private affairs and politics.

A number of construction concerns have had to close their works temporarily because the iron and steel mills of the country are unable to keep up with their orders. If it wasn't for the present administration, the Chicago Post says, this never would have happened. The iron and steel mills would have more material on hand than they could conveniently dispose of, and, incidentally, most of them would be shut down. Thus it is plain that this man McKinley must be defeated at the next election.

The movement started some time ago by New York papers favoring short presidential campaigns, is meeting with a good deal of approval in all parts of the union. There is a general desire that business should not be disturbed by months of time given over to political agitation and uncertainty. Two or three months of actual campaigning is enough and it is probable that an earnest

effort will be made by the business men to persuade the party leaders to postpone the calling of the national conventions to a considerably later date than heretofore. This certainly is a move in the right direction. In the past the country has seriously suffered from the length of political campaigns.

Speaking of Czar Reed, who recently tendered his resignation as speaker of the house of representatives, and whose retirement removes from the stage of American politics a striking and commanding personality, recalls the oft repeated story of the representative whose constituents had been threatening him if he did not secure some action on a certain appropriation bill, during the special session, and which Mr. Reed would not allow him to bring before the house, not deeming it proper legislation in face of the important and serious work before them. After repeated importunities always addressed to deaf ears, the much worried member exclaimed, "For God's sake, what am I to tell them?" Reed with his inimitable drawl said, "Just tell them that you saw me."

The American High Priest of Silver says that the present good times are caused by the increase of gold mined and put into circulation and that therefore with free silver, we would be yet more prosperous. As he expresses it: "Any improvement in business conditions due to the increased production of gold or to a favorable balance of trade, instead of supporting the gold standard doctrine, shows that more money makes better times and points the way to bimetalism as the means of securing a permanent increase in the volume of standard money throughout the world." In other words, if we have had times they are due to the accursed gold standard, but if we have good times and on a gold standard, it simply shows that we ought to have silver. It is rather hard to get away from a so-called argument that fits any condition.

Those democrats who pride themselves on their devotion to life-long principles and their rock-ribbedness, must be surprised, to say the least, at the record-making this year in exports of manufactures. It will be remembered that such old wheel-horses as Senator Vest made violent opposition in the senate to the Dingley bill, on the ground that its enactment would destroy our markets abroad for manufactured articles, which he showed were at that time in a remarkably flourishing condition. Have Senator Vest and his friends noticed that the exports of manufactures have reached a million dollars a day under the Dingley protective tariff law, having been \$211,975,904 in the first seven months of the present year, while in the corresponding months of the first year of the Wilson law they were \$110,389,946, or but about half a million dollars a day?

W. H. Weeks has sold his Scribner News to C. E. Fields of Omaha and in his good bye to the people of that town Mr. Weeks pointedly says: "During the nine and one-half years that I have lived in Scribner I have made many true friends that it pains me to leave, and the only balm in Gilead is the comfort experienced in getting away from a few enemies whose patronage has consisted in the advice they gave, and who never had a good word for The News or its publisher. I do not like the idea of leaving here, but I have found a place where I can make a living, a thing that has been impossible here for five years." The words of Mr. Weeks apply with equal force to many another community besides Scribner, but the trouble with most of the newspaper men is that they do not have the nerve to quit a town when their papers have ceased to earn enough to furnish them a decent living. We venture to say that one fourth or more of the papers now published in the state have not made a living for their proprietors during the past five years, but most of them have hung on, eating up what they invested, in hopes that the other fellow down street would shut up shop and give them a larger field and a better opportunity to keep their papers alive. The difficulty is not wholly with the newspaper men, either, but the people themselves are very much to blame for this condition among the newspapers in Nebraska. Every town of 400 or 600 people must have two papers, to represent the two political parties, and then when the town is a little larger there must be two papers to represent the two factions of the dominant party. Then the business men, who should be especially interested in building up a legitimate number of strong newspapers in a town, capable of ably representing the community in which they are published, with good circulations and commanding the respect of the people, persist in "dividing" their business to such an extent that all are obliged to run on a cheap basis and very few are what they would be could they have the hearty and united support of the people where they are published. When the towns come to realize that one paper well edited, well printed and reaching 1,000 subscribers, is worth four times as much as an advertising medium and as a representative of the town, as two poorly gotten up affairs with a circulation of 500 each, then will there be more creditable papers in Nebraska.

New Election Law. The new election law enacted by the last legislature of this state, to prevent corrupt practices at elections and to provide a penalty for its violation, is a measure that was particularly needed and if its provisions are lived up to it will do much toward smoothing the path of the candidate, besides bringing the result nearer the wishes of the people than has been possible under the practices heretofore in vogue in this state. The essential features of the new law are contained in the following selections:

Section 1. That no candidate for representative or United States senator in the congress of the United States, or in any other public office created by the constitution or laws of this state to be filled by popular election shall, by himself, or by or through any agent or agents, committee or organization, or person or persons whatsoever, in the aggregate, with the intention to promote the nomination or election of such candidate, or, in support of, or in opposition to any measure submitted to popular vote do any of the following things, which are hereby made unlawful, and the violation of any one or all of which is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed six months.

First. Furnish, pay for, or engage to pay for, any entertainment to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election at which he is a candidate.

Second. Give away or treat to any drinks, cigars or other refreshments.

Third. To pay out, give, contribute or expend or offer or agree to pay, give, contribute or expend money or other valuable thing for the purpose of promoting the nomination or election of any candidate or in support of or opposition to any measure submitted to popular vote at any election, except for the bona fide personal expenses of any candidate for public office, and for the purpose of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and then not in excess of a sum to be determined upon the following basis, namely: For five thousand voters or less, \$100.00; for each one hundred voters over five thousand and under twenty-five thousand, \$1.50; for each one hundred voters over twenty-five thousand and under fifty thousand, \$1.00; and nothing additional for voters over fifty thousand. Any payment, contribution, expenditure, or agreement, or offer to pay, contribute or expend any money or thing of value, in excess of the limit prescribed by this act, for any or all such objects and purposes, is hereby declared unlawful, and to make void the election of the person making it. But this section shall not apply in cases where such nomination of such candidate, or of any rival candidate for the same office shall have been made prior to the taking effect of this act. Nothing in this section shall refer to traveling expenses.

Section 3. Every person who shall be a candidate before any caucus or convention, or at any primary election, for nomination for any office which under the laws or the constitution of this state is to be filled by popular election, or for the office of representative in the congress of the United States, shall within ten days after the holding of such caucus, convention or primary election, make out a statement in writing and file the same with the clerk of the county in which he resides, and make out and file a duplicate thereof with the board, officer or officers, if any, empowered by law to issue the certificate of election to such office. Such statement shall set forth in detail each and all sums of money and other things of value contributed, disbursed, expended or promised by him, and (to the best of his knowledge and belief) by any other person or persons with his procurement in his behalf, wholly or in part in endeavoring to secure, or in any way in connection with his nomination to such office or place, or in endeavoring to secure or defeat, or in any way in connection with the nomination of any other person or persons at such caucus, convention or primary election, and showing the dates when, and the persons by whom and to whom, and the purposes for which each such contribution, payment, expenditure or promise was made, and such candidate shall subscribe and swear to such statement and such duplicate before any officer authorized to administer oaths.

Section 4. Every person who shall be a candidate at any election for any public office which under the constitution or the laws of this state is to be filled by popular election, or for the office of representative in the congress of the United States, shall within ten days after the election held to fill such office, make out a statement in writing and file same with the clerk of the county in which he resides, and make out and file a duplicate thereof with the board, officer or officers, if any, empowered by law to issue the certificate of election to such office or place. Such statement shall set forth in detail each and all sums of money and other things of value contributed, disbursed, expended or promised by him and (to the best of his knowledge and belief) by any other person or persons by his procurement, in his behalf, wholly or in part in endeavoring to secure or in any way in

connection with his election to such office or place, or endeavoring to secure or defeat or in any way in connection with the election of any other person or persons to any office to be voted for on the same day of election or in support of or opposition to any measure or proposition submitted to popular vote upon the same day of election, and showing the dates when, the persons by and to whom and the purposes for which each such contribution, payment, expenditure or promise was made. Such candidate shall subscribe and swear to such statement and such duplicate before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

Section 5. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of the third section, or of the fourth section of this act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs in an action brought in the name of the state by the attorney general or by the county attorney of the county of the candidate's residence, the amount of said fine to be fixed within such limit by the jury, and to be paid into the school fund of said county.

This chapter further provides that every political committee shall appoint and constantly maintain a treasurer, to receive, keep and disburse all sums of money received by said committee, and that all money paid to the committee shall pass through the hands of the treasurer. The treasurer is required to keep a detailed book account of the money handled by himself and committee, and within twenty days after every election, caucus, convention or primary election, in connection with which he shall have received any money, file in the office of the county clerk a full, true and detailed account and statement, subscribed and sworn to giving the date, object, name of person from whom received or to whom paid, of every sum of money received or disbursed. No committee or candidate is allowed to defray any fees or expenses in connection with the naturalization of any alien or aliens.

If it shall be determined in court that a candidate has been guilty of violating the provisions of this law, judgment shall be rendered declaring void the election of such candidate and ousting and excluding him from office. Failure on the part of the treasurer of a committee to file a report as required by this law will subject him to imprisonment for not less than two or more than six months.

Qualifications of the Next Speaker.

On the first Monday in next December, unless unforeseen events occur, you, Gen. David B. Henderson, will be elected speaker of the house of representatives. The position is one of remarkable power and honor. It was formerly only twice removed from the presidency; and, although the line of succession has been properly diverted there is no diminution of its glory. Speakers of the house have been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, important factors in moulding the country's history; and you may well feel honored that upon you will fall the mantle so worthily won by many, notably Clay, Colfax, Blaine, Randall, and Reed. It will seem strange in this day and generation to see the gavel in the hands of a republican other than Mr. Thomas B. Reed. Nothing but the latter's voluntary choice could make this possible. Mr. Reed is such a dominating character, he towers so loftily above all his colleagues in the house, that the distinction of leadership would naturally be accorded to him, with unanimity, as long as he desired to accept it. As the immediate successor to so great a man as Mr. Reed, you will suffer, at first, from comparison. It is fortunate, therefore, that you are, in natural temperament and characteristics, his very antithesis. For instance, Mr. Reed is a master of sarcasm, you do not know the meaning of the word. He is cold, satirical, and calculating; you are warm and generous hearted. He is not companionable; you could not and would not avoid sociality. He moves like a massive car of Juggernaut, not hesitating to crush even the prostrate forms in his path; your genial and sunny nature would shrink from inflicting a wound. He measures every word with careful precision, while you pour forth eloquent sentences with volcanic force and prodigal indifference. In scores of other characteristics the contrast is equally marked; but I have enumerated sufficient to show that, at least, you will not be a miniature Reed. You will be Henderson. Consequently, you will be judged by your own standard; and you possess an individuality that will prevent your being veiled in the shadow of the physical and mental giant whose place you are to occupy.

It is extremely fortunate that you have had many years of experience in congressional life; that you are a good politician; that you are a man of broad views, and endowed with the prime quality of common sense, developed in large degree—"A word to the next speaker," by a friend of Gen. Henderson in the September Forum.

It is said, apropos to the becoming of a British subject of William V. Astor, that Queen Victoria is going to bring suit against Uncle Sam for passing a bad bill off on her.

It will cost over \$13,000,000 to run Greater New York this year.

Justice Again Defeated.

France has made another desperate cast in the hope of saving from the disgrace it deserves her idol—the army. Or rather, at this time it would be just to say that the army has made the cast, as many of the people of the republic have become awakened to the true situation and are no longer firm in their worship and support of their once idol.

Dreyfus has been re-convicted of the enormous crime for which he spent such bitter years of intense misery on Isle du Diable. He was convicted—not because he was guilty, not because he had endangered the safety of France, or the "honor" of her army, not because the people of that republic demanded his conviction, but because the high and heretofore honored head of the army needed a sacrifice to their "honor," because the toils were slowly but surely closing around this head and would certainly result in its complete and disgraceful overthrow.

They hope in this way to escape the punishment that is surely coming—but will they? "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small," and if the head of the army of France does not in time meet its merited punishment, people will be compelled to acknowledge that the above proposition, heretofore infallible, has for once met defeat.

The army has already received its partial punishment in suicides, heartaches and worry, and that worry is still distressing the actors in this horrible tragedy. They realize that their "honor," while for the present it is temporarily upheld, the time is coming when a greater sacrifice will be needed and that sacrifice will be nothing short of this same head.

They have staved off the calamity—but at what cost? Forgery, intrigue, perjury, attempted murder and all the evils that could possibly serve their ends have been employed to the conviction of Captain Dreyfus. Fear of their lives from an outraged public compelled those engaged in the trial to observe the utmost precautions. Armed guards and secret detectives were in attendance on all their deliberations and the result is still far from satisfactory.

The people outside of France had confidentially, up to a few days ago, looked for Dreyfus to be cleared and given his liberty, but sober second thought acknowledged its impossibility, as that meant the overthrow of men high in power and the disgrace of the army.

The Rennes court martial, which stood five to two for the conviction of the suffering captain, has often manifested marked partiality to the prosecution, admitting the most suspicious sort of evidence that would lend plausibility to its course, while the defense was handicapped at every opportunity.

It is generally believed that the people of France are justice loving and take the same view of the proceedings that is taken by the outside world, and that they will not submit to this outrage is considered probable. A continuance of such farcical proceedings means the disgrace and overthrow of the republic, but it is safe to presume that they will not be allowed to continue. Friends of the republic sincerely hope so, at least.

The spirit of fairness and harmony which prevailed throughout the republican conference Saturday evening, indicates that the desire of every delegate present was to promote the interests of the party, with a willingness to do everything possible to secure the success of the ticket at the fall election. Everything considered, not nearly the bitterness was developed in the conference that was feared. At the critical time, when the next few moments meant the selection of one or the other of the two men as the candidate, there were some sharp exchanges of oratory but when the result was finally reached the best of feeling prevailed, and as one of the delegates expressed it, "When I came into this hall I was a Clements man, but now I am for Gardner and will do all I can for his election." Mr. Clements himself retained his composure throughout the whole proceeding, and at its close expressed himself fully satisfied with the result, which was made possible only through his withdrawal from the race, and which he did in a manner that gained for him many new friends. Mr. Gardner will make a strong candidate at the polls and the harmony which now prevails in the republican party will go a long way toward making his election sure.

What desperate efforts the democrats are making to harmonize. Realizing the seriousness of his recent criticism of Bryan, Senator Morgan at the earnest request of his friends has made another "statement" in which he says that after all Bryan is the logical candidate. He also reiterates his confidence in expansion and says that Bryan and McKinley stand together on the platform of pushing the war to a successful termination in the Philippines. This is doubtless refreshing news both for President McKinley and Candidate Bryan.

In 1892 the Iowa democrats carried 28 counties, in 1896 they carried 17, and in 1898 only 10. In the face of their declining fortunes they go right along keeping up appearances just as though they had a chance of winning something at the polls. Iowa is now one of the most prosperous states in the union, and one of the most solidly republican.

MR. EPIZOOT WILKINS

He Returns From a "Tower in Chicago" to Attend the Meeting of the Democratic National Committee and Regards the Result as a "Lame and Impotent Concloushun."

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor: I have just returned from a tower to Chicago where I went to meet the Democratic National Committee which had been skeddoled to file the second round in the grate battle which has been brewing for a long time between the 2 factions of the party. The title wuz with tungs, instead of fists, and a good many members had to hev their tungs tied in reoloushuns or threats before that wuz allowed to take part in the proceedings. I had hoped that, ez a friend and representative of Grover Cleveland, I should hev a chance to spring his name onto the meetin ez a compromise candidate hoo could be induced to cum to the front, wunst more, and sacrifice hisself, for the fourth time, in order to save his party and the country; but wen I menshoned the subject to the members of the National Committee I found nearly all uv em bitterly opposed to mi suggestshun.

I wuz plainly told that the committee didn't care to waste no time on Noo Jersey Dimicrats, enyhow, and that if I wanted to stay and hear what wuz aed I must keep still myself. Rather than be fired out I sot in silence while the sirkus went on between the 2 wings of the Dimicratic party which try to outlopp each other in the city of Chicago. Ex-Governor Atgled and his friends, and the friends of Mayor Harrison called each other profane and nasty names, and Mr. Bryan sot by in silence and listened to em, for both sides perfessed to be his friends. We all felt like we wuz settin in a powder magazine, with everybuddy wantin to smoke, and nobody with kurrie enuff to strike a match. Nobody wantid to sa a word about the tariff in the face of the prevailin prosperity and the fingers to be hed in every custom house and revenue office. The silver question wuz overhauled, ez grate length, and the concloushun arrived at wuz that it mite need sum brain uv bi other issoos, and that it wud be unsafe to trust it to go alone. Mr. Bryan, hoo we all regarded ez the wet nurse uv the silver issoos, wuz plainly asked if he could wuzen hisself from it, and he hed he could if sum loss trubblusum and more promisin wuz cood be substituted for it. This brot us down to the konsiderashun uv the only 2 other issoos that kin possibly be made uv eny yoose in 1900, unless sum fortunit stroke uv kalamity should hit 'er up in our favor. Expansion and The Trusts seem to be about all there iz left for us to shape up with, and both uv em air ez oncertin ez the tenure uv a Republikin offiholder doorn a Dimicratic administrashun.

While it is troo that expansion hev hed a setback at the hands of our gallant ally, Aguinaldo, in the Philippines, it iz goin to be gosh hangid ticklish bizness to give him credit for it—on account of the sensitivness of sich American ez don't want to see our boys kicked or hoded off in an uncomfortable furrin kountry. This iz a feelin he got to reckon with, and it iz goin to be ez dangerous ez gunpowder and dynamite to monkey with it. Where wud we be, next summer, if we express our sympathy with the Philippineez now, and the whole outfit shood git kicked doorn the Christmas holidays by sum fitein General we hev been urgid the President to appoint? Wen this question wuz squarely put to each member uv the committee to express his opinyun on, the most uv us sed, "I pass." So it wuz decided to go slow, publicly, on anything that wud appear to be unpatriotic, while we cood whoop it up for Aguinaldo in private and eukirrie the Republikin Philippineez uv Massachusetts to furnish us with ammunition.

On the Trusts the most uv the committee wuz more outspoken, and sich uv the members ez didn't hev their fares paid, or didn't hev a raterode pass furrish bi sum rich Dimicrat hoose munney wuz invested in Trust stocks, felt that it wuz safe to go in strong agin sich unkonstitushunul combinsushuns uv capital ez don't propose to "divvy" uv em. Doorn the evenin Mr. Bryan spoke on these pints, but he wuz grately embarrassed bi the Atgled fashun hoo wuz altogether too friendly to him to soot the ideas of the Harrison fashun. The latter tride to make him feel that he wuz sich a thing ez settin 2 close to uv an onpopular man, and Atgled giv him to understand that he wud run the whole shabing or bust it up.

The committee tride to even things up for the Harrison men bi frin Devin out from the posishun uv Pooch Bah for the noozepapers. Tha decided he hed been 2 fresh doorn the campane uv 1896, and that he needed to be reminded uv it. Ez a whole the meetin uv the committee wuz a disappointin to nearly everybuddy hoo wuz present, and it wuz still more so to everybuddy hoo, like myself, hed their eyes sot on Chicago expectin to see a grate heakon lite, sot up and stave, for us to stave bi. Instead of that we only got a glimpse of sum small men quarrelin, and laborin under the deloushun that tha wuz big ones, while nobody hed kurrie enuff to sa what he really tho or what wuz best to do. It reminded me uv the time wen I hed an uncle die, and we all not round, not knowin wether to euss or cry out, wen we found out what he hed left us in his will. I hed expected to see the committee face issoos, instead uv dodgin em, and felt disgusted to find myself among so many men hoo kalled themselves Dimicrats hoo didn't hev eny more backbone than a Noo Jersey clam. But one thing I hev found out, and that iz, that it iz goin to be an all fired tuff job to beat Mr. Bryan for the nominashun. He seems to hev the votes in the committee, while sunbuddy else hev the munney and the good clothes. Ontu me, I suppose, will fall the outpasant dooty uv informin Mr. Cleveland uv the promissin outlook, and I shall put off mi visit ez long ez I kin make excuses for doin so. I feel that mi visit to Chicago wuz a waste uv good munney, and that the result wuz a lame and impotent concloushun.

Epizoot Wilkins
From Applejack Farm, wich iz next to Grover Cleveland's, in the stait uv Noo Jersey.